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The Story in the Rocks
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Introduction: Secular scientists tell us that the rocks are like the pages of a history book that can only be read by those trained in modern geology. The rocks do tell a story, but you must start from a correct historical perspective of the history of Earth.

Until the mid to late 1700's those who studied nature were called naturalists. Their study sprang from the Creation story and the Genesis Flood as told in scripture. Newton and Galileo used this approach. Nicolas Steno, one of the first to study geology, followed this. His rules are still taught today.

What about radiometric dating being used to date rocks and bones? Consider this:

1. Radioactivity was discovered in 1897. The first radiometric age of the earth was calculated in 1917. But modern geology had already established early ages for the earth over 100 years before radiometric dating. So those who established these early ages in the 1800s were guessing.
2. Since radiometric dating was first developed, many problems have surfaced with it. Numerous articles have been written about these problems.

How old are the rocks, fossils, and the earth? What is the story in the rocks?

These questions can't be resolved by science, (observation, testing, and repetition of tests). And even before we answer these, we need a starting point.

There are two starting points, and both are philosophies. One is the Bible. The other came from the Enlightenment, a movement in the 18th and 19th centuries. It was a breakaway from the traditions of the church, the Bible, and miracles. Everything was to be studied apart from these. The historicity of the Scriptures was rejected, even though there was no sound reason for doing this.

The starting point for this second view was an idea called, *uniformitarianism*. It rejected a young Earth and a global flood, and said, instead, that the geology we observe now shaped the earth over immensely long periods of time. James Hutton, considered the Father of Modern Geology, promoted this. This is the only view that is accepted in our modern educational institutions.

So how old are the rocks and fossils?

This must be answered from a historical framework. Uniformitarianism is limited in its ability to address this historically, since the history of observation in uniformitarianism is limited to the

past two hundred years. But the Bible records a global geological event that took place 4500 years ago.

Let's apply the Biblical concept to the rocks.

Volcanic rocks: These are the only rocks we see forming. They spew out dangerous gases and cause destruction. They would not have been a part of the original, very good creation.

Volcanoes would fit in Gen. 7:11, when the fountains of the great deep burst open.

Granitic rocks: Nobody has seen them form, but the consensus is that they are the foundation rocks of Earth. Biblical history would have them created within the first few days of the creation week.

Metamorphic rocks (changed rocks): Nobody has seen these form. Biblical history would fit them in Gen. 7:11. Sediments produced at this time as well as foundation rocks would have been changed through heat and pressure as these rocks ground against each other, consequently rearranging the minerals into new patterns. Limestone could have changed into marble, sandstone into quartzite, granite into gneiss.

Fossils (found in sedimentary rocks): These are explained by a catastrophic flood. Muddy sediments would have quickly buried billions of creatures and plants, preserving examples of the pre-flood world. And we now know that it does not take millions of years to form a fossil, but the right chemical environment.

Conclusion: The rocks and fossils tell a story, from the creation of elements, to the destruction of the earth in a year-long, global flood. It is clearly seen in the evidence.